

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 38 of 1885.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th September 1885.

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 C. R.
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INDIA OFFICE
1 OCT 1885

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
1	" Assam Vilásiní "	Sibsagar	450	
2	" Assam News "	Ditto		
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	800	6th September 1885.
4	" Purva Darpan "	Ditto	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Calcutta	700	14th ditto.
6	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	102	11th ditto.
7	" Bangabásí "	Ditto	20,000	12th ditto.
8	" Bháratbásí "	Ditto	3,000	12th ditto.
9	" Bhárat Mihir "	Ditto	2,500	10th ditto.
10	" Bherí and Kushadaha "	Ditto		11th ditto
11	" Burdwán Sanjivani "	Burdwan	302	8th ditto.
12	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	7th ditto.
13	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	450	13th ditto.
14	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	825	11th ditto.
15	" Grámvártá Prakáshiká "	Comercolly	500	12th ditto.
16	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	
17	" Mussulman Bandhu "	Bhowanipore, Calcutta		
18	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	508	9th ditto.
19	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto		
20	" Nava Mediní "	Midnapore		12th ditto.
21	" Navavibhákar "	Calcutta	1,000	14th ditto.
22	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	450	6th ditto.
23	" Patáká "	Calcutta	1,100	11th ditto.
24	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	995	11th ditto.
25	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	11th ditto.
26	" Purva Bangabásí "	Noakholly		
27	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakiná, Rungpore	205	10th ditto.
28	" Sádháraní "	Calcutta	812	13th ditto.
29	" Sahachar "	Ditto	500	9th ditto.
30	" Samaya "	Ditto	2,350	14th ditto.
31	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	12th ditto.
32	" Sáraswat Patra "	Dacca	400	12th ditto.
33	" Som Prakásh "	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	14th ditto.
34	" Sudhápán "	Calcutta		
35	" Sulabha Samáchár "	Ditto	3,000	12th ditto.
36	" Surabhi "	Ditto	700	15th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
37	" Dainik "	Calcutta	7,000	13th to 17th September 1885.
38	" Samvád Prabháhar "	Ditto	200	12th to 18th ditto.
39	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	12th to 18th ditto.
40	" Samachár Chandriká "	Ditto	625	10th to 15th ditto.
41	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
42	" Kshatriya Pratika "	Patna		
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
43	" Chumparun Hitakari "	Bettia		
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore		
45	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	10th September 1885.
46	" Sára Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	14th ditto.
47	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	4,500	12th ditto.
48	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	11th September 1885.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	" Gauhur "	Calcutta	196	
51	" Sharaf-ul-Akhbar "	Behar	150	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
52	" Akhbar-i-darusaltanat "	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
53	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	212	12th to 18th September 1885.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
54	" Taraka "	Calcutta		
55	" Shiksábandhu "	Ditto		
56	" Pradip "	Ditto		
<i>Weekly.</i>				
57	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack	200	5th September 1885.
58	" Utkal Darpan "	Balasore	116	8th ditto.
59	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Ditto	205	3rd ditto.
60	" Sebaka "	Cuttack	200	5th ditto.

POLITICAL.

The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 10th September, refers to the rumour
Government and Cashmere. that Government intends to occupy the

BHÁRAT MIHIR,
Sept. 10th, 1885.

northern part of Cashmere on the ground that it has become necessary to guard the many mountain passes in that region through which a hostile army might easily enter India. Colonel Lockhart's mission to Gilgit is said to have some connection with this matter. The writer cannot say whether the sort of mountain passes referred to above really exist in that part of Cashmere, but as a matter of fact no invading army has up to this time entered India from that direction. Even if it were necessary to guard the passes in question, there would be no necessity for Government to occupy them with its own troops. Government should assist the Maharajah of Cashmere with money and military stores, and entrust him with the task of defending the passes, just as it has done in the case of the Ameer with respect to the defence of Afghanistan. Can it not trust the Maharajah to the extent to which it trusts the Ameer? A compulsory annexation of a portion of Cashmere will materially lessen the respect felt for Government by the people.

2. The same paper says that the Secretary of State has for a long time past dwelt upon the need of increasing the

Russia and England. Indian army. The construction of a number of forts on the north-western frontier of India and the placing of a sufficiently strong army in that region are all that is apparently required for the complete safety of India. There does not appear to be any necessity of increasing the army and particularly the number of European troops. Even if an increase of the army were considered absolutely necessary, there could be no harm in augmenting the number of native troops. How can the loyalty of the people increase towards a Government which so profoundly distrusts its native subjects? The Secretary of State has praised the Viceroy. Nobody objects to this. Lord Dufferin is trying to accomplish the object (the settlement of the Russo-English difficulty in Central Asia) for which alone he was sent out to India. That object he is seeking to accomplish by flattering the Ameer, and thus destroying the prestige of the British Indian Empire. For this the Secretary of State may praise him, but the people of India have no reason to do so. The Viceroy has not up to this time done anything to deserve the praise or confidence of the natives of India. In respect of the volunteering movement set on foot by natives, the attitude of His Excellency is daily becoming more and more disappointing. It is, however, just to observe that he has not yet turned out to be a second Lord Lytton who was so much eulogized by the Secretary of State. The Ministry constantly talk of the Ameer's loyalty. Do they not understand that this only makes the people of India laugh to themselves?

3. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th September, says that, though peace

The peace.

has been established between Russia and England, the quarrel between Russia and Afghans has not yet been made up. Only the other day there was a fight in which the Russian cavalry did not scruple to fire on the Afghans, who captured three Russian soldiers and brought them before the Governor of Herat. This does not show that the Afghans have forgotten all about the defeat at Panjdeh. The English too are not without anxiety, though peace has been established. The Commander-in-Chief is residing at Quetta, where he will shortly be joined by the military member of the Viceregal Council.

4. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 12th September, says that peace with

Peace with Russia.

Russia, accompanied by preparations for war and increase of the strength of the army, is

BHÁRAT MIHIR.

BANGABÁSI,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

a strange thing. How can a peace be made with Russia, whom the English Ministers do not trust?

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 14th, 1885.

5. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th September, says that the recommendation of the *Pioneer* that the English

Occupation of Kandahar.

Government should construct a railway as

far as Kandahar and occupy that city is dangerous. To advise the English Government to occupy Kandahar is to advise it to dissatisfy and quarrel with the Afghans.

SOM PRAKASH.

6. The same paper says that the *Lahore Tribune* states that various rumours are being heard about Cashmere.

Some say that a portion of the State will be annexed by the English Government, and that for that purpose Colonel Lockhart has gone to Gilgit. It is not known how far this rumour is true. But it is certain that the English Government does not look with a favourable eye upon that State. Others say that there are passes to the north of Cashmere through which foreign enemies can easily enter India. But history does not tell that any foreign enemy came to India through those passes. It will probably be well if the Maharajah of Cashmere is strengthened by the present of arms and money. No doubt can be entertained about the loyalty of the Maharajah. It being so, it will be a matter of regret if he is harshly treated. The writer hopes that Government will calmly consider the matter.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 14th, 1885.

7. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th September, says that it is doubtful whether the English will be

any gainers or losers by establishing ascend-

ency in Afghanistan and constructing a railway to Kandahar. These measures, so far as they have gone, have increased the possibility of a conflict between England and Russia, which otherwise would have taken upwards of fifty years to come to pass. Another evil consequence which will follow from the measures in question is that Government, being busy with Afghan affairs, will have to neglect Indian affairs, and this will lead to a diminution of the loyalty of the people of India to British rule.

URDU GUIDE,
Sept. 14th, 1885.

8. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 14th September, says that all apprehension of danger may be removed by an union

England and Turkey and Egypt.

between England and Turkey. The Indian

Mussulmans desire that the English Government should form an alliance with the Sultan, who is their religious head. But that selfish Government cannot do so. Peace will not be established in Egypt if a foreign Government exercises influence over it. But if the English Government try to establish peace in that country with the assistance of the Sultan, who is its master, peace will be immediately established.

SURABHI,
Sept. 15th, 1885.

9. The *Surabhi*, of the 15th September, says that from the recent settle-

The settlement of the Afghan bound- ment of the Afghan boundary it appears that ary. some of the places about which England was

disputing with Russia have been included in the Russian dominion. The Conservative party has conceded to Russian demands secretly. Thus Russia has been victorious and England completely defeated in the matter of the settlement of the boundary.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SANSODHINI,
Sept. 6th, 1885.

10. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th September, thanks Lady Dufferin for establishing a National Association for

Lady Dufferin. the supply of female medical aid to the women of India, and for her learning the Hindi language in order to hold free intercourse with the native ladies of this country.

11. The same paper complains that there is no good means of communication between Char Chaktai and Chittagong. The people applied for a road to the Road Cess Committee, but in vain. People pay taxes, but the authorities do not try to supply their wants.

12. The same paper says that the road from Bagalia to Saibar Pole is an important road. It is in a very bad condition and should be repaired. But both the Government and the local public are indifferent to this matter.

13. The same paper says that Eurasians, Hindus, and Mahomedans are all subject to the English and are governed by the same law. But the Eurasians can become volunteers, while others cannot. Is this just?

14. The same paper says that Russophobia has drained the Indian treasuries and has involved the Government in debts. It is not statesmanlike to throw the blame on Lord Ripon. It is not known how Lord Ripon would have warded off the danger arising from Russia. But it is quite sure that his Lordship would have placed his confidence in natives, and thereby saved India without much difficulty.

15. The *Paridarshak*, of the 6th September, is glad to notice the action of the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet in causing the local municipality to select a non-official Chairman in his place. The Chief Commissioner asked him either to attend meetings regularly or to resign his Chairmanship, and he asked the Vice-Chairman to elect a non-official to be the Chairman. The Commissioners have done well in electing for that office the Vice-Chairman, who has ably conducted the affairs of the municipality for the past two years and a half.

16. The same paper hears that Mr. Pope will soon be transferred to Hailakandi. Baboo Raj Mohan De came to Sylhet. He is perhaps trying to come back to Sylhet after the transfer of Mr. Pope. But the writer asks the Deputy Commissioner not to bring that bad man to Sylhet again.

17. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 7th September, says that the officials declare themselves to be in favour of mass education. But how greatly they have benefited mass education by reducing the primary grant and the grant-in-aid? The Russophobe Government has permanently increased the expenses in the Military Department, and so the retrenchment in the Education Department will also be permanent. The writer says that Government should on no account reduce the educational expenses. It should rather increase them. But if retrenchment was unavoidable, the pay of the Inspectors could have been reduced. The offices of Assistant and of Joint-Inspectors are perfectly unnecessary. The pay of European professors could also have been reduced.

18. The same paper says that Lord Ripon is the god of India. Every one acknowledges that Lord Ripon has acquired a great fame by his administration of India. His liberal policy is distasteful to the Tories. The

haughty and thoughtless Lord Randolph Churchill is now the sole ruler of India, and so he has abused Lord Ripon to his heart's content. The shameless Lord Randolph has distinctly said that Lord Ripon has done nothing during his administration for which he deserves praise. If such a thing was said by an Eurasian opposed to the Ilbert Bill, the writer would have treated such statements with contempt. But statements like these made by the Secretary of State for India wound the feelings of the people of India.

SANSODHINI,
Sept. 6th, 1885.

SANSODHINI.

SANSODHINI.

SANSODHINI.

PARIDARSHAK,
Sept 6th, 1885.

PARIDARSHAK.

CHARU VARTA,
Sept. 7th, 1885.

CHARU VARTA.

CHARU VARTA,
Sept 7th, 1885.

19. The same paper hears that Sir Rivers Thompson has become very weak. The writer advises Sir Rivers to go home. There is no good in getting Sir Rivers Thompson.
unpopular with a large section of the people when his health is so bad.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1885.

20. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th September, says that Mr. Bolton has taken leave, and Mr. Norton, who has come in his place, instead of ill-treating the Maharani of Tikari, is treating her with great respect. The Commissioner of Patna did not support Mr. Bolton. He believed that the Maharani was ill-treated. The Board of Revenue is now trying to come to a compromise. The Maharani has not agreed to the proposal of enjoying the income and leaving the management of her estate in the hands of the Court of Wards. The Maharani is not a minor. She can manage her estate properly. Why should she give up her right? She will go to the High Court. The Board of Revenue has supported the action of Mr. Bolton in order to save him from a false position. The writer waits to see what the High Court does. The Lieutenant-Governor is the head of the executive administration. He should not remain indifferent in a matter like this. If he does not check the whims of his subordinates, people will lose their respect for Government.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The resolution on the report of the Commissioner of Burdwан and the famine.

21. The same paper says that no mention has been made of the terrible famine in the Burdwān Division in the resolution on the annual administration report of that division. The resolution simply says that people were in some difficulty owing to insufficient rainfall. Government is not perhaps still prepared to admit that famine is pending. The resolution does not set forth the steps taken by Government to relieve distress. The writer does not understand the reason why no notice has been taken of the terrible famine.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 9th, 1885.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th September, complains that almost all Anglo-Indian papers abuse natives without reason. Russians are mixing with every nation they are conquering. Even though Indians try to mix with Anglo-Indians, they cannot do so owing to the Anglo-Indian newspapers. While Anglo-Indians expressed joy at the enrolment of Negroes as volunteers, they opposed the enrolment of Indians as volunteers. Who can under these circumstances wonder that natives are ceasing to reverence Anglo-Indians, and that English statesmen are slighting the Anglo-Indian papers?

SAHACHAR.

23. The same paper admits that Eurasians have become a separate race in India like Mussulmans and Parsees.

The Eurasians.

They will always remain a separate race.

But unless they call themselves Indians, like Parsees and Mussulmans, their condition will never improve. India is the country of Indians. The English will never be able to keep Indians in their present position. The condition of the Eurasians will improve with that of other Indians. They will suffer if they do not join other Indians. Other Indians whose number is very large can dispense with their help, but they cannot do without the help of other Indians.

SAHACHAR.

The proposed Commission to enquire into the present system of Indian administration.

24. The same paper, referring to Lord Randolph Churchill's intention to appoint a Commission to enquire into the present system of the administration of India, says that it has no faith in such a Commission. The writer does not believe that the country has derived any benefit from the Commissions that have sat up to this time. Enquiries are made by Commissions in such a manner that no benefit

is to be expected from them. India did not derive any benefit from the Commission appointed at the instance of Mr. Fawcett. Lord Randolph Churchill's Commission will conduct enquiries in the manner in which Mr. Fawcett's Commission conducted them. Such enquiries will do no good, but will only cost money. So long as the influence of Anglo-Indians remains supreme, no good will be done by any Commission or Committee. The evidence of Anglo-Indians will be more valued by the proposed Commission than that of natives. Anglo-Indians will never consent to any measure which will increase the power of Indians. If some independent-minded Anglo-Indian, like the late Mr. Geddes, gives his opinion in an impartial manner, it will be slighted. Consequently, there is no hope of any benefit being derived from the Commission. On the contrary, injury may be done by it. Let the English Government first change the main principle of Indian administration, and then enquire into the present system

25. The same paper, referring to the appointment of a committee in Madras to enquire about the application of the endowments for the education of Mussulmans, says that it does not know whether such

A committee to enquire about the application of the endowments for Mussulman education.

a committee will be appointed in Bengal; but that if such a committee is appointed, a man like Nawab Abdul Luteef should be appointed to the Committee.

26. The same paper says that it is not only a matter of sorrow, but also of alarm, if the rumour that Sir Alfred Lyall will not punish Mr. Laidman proves true. Stains will be cast upon the character of the English Government, and upon that of the Lieutenant-Governors, if Sir Alfred lets off Mr. Laidman owing to the petition of the Anglo-Indians of Missouri. Sir Alfred should imitate Lord Reay in this matter.

27. The same paper says that owing to the late floods scarcity is being felt everywhere. The price of rice has increased by four times. In many places rice cannot be obtained even at that price. Yet some officials have not been able to shake off their indifference. Owing to these floods and famine the people will die. Let Government and private individuals now show their liberality.

Sympathy with Lady Dufferin in her recent bereavement.

28. The same paper sympathizes with Lady Dufferin in the bereavement which she has recently suffered by the death of her sister.

29. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Dadabhai Nowrji will be appointed member of the Bombay Legislative Council says that he is a very able and independent-minded man, and that men like him are very rare in India.

30. The same paper complains that, though there is no fear of danger, the expenditure of the country is going to be increased by an increase in the number of troops. Very bad results may be produced by such a step.

Unnecessary increase of military expenditure.

31. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 9th September, says that the entire district of Moorshedabad is suffering greatly from distress caused by the breaking of the embankment at Laltakundi. Every one can see that the ryots of Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and even of Jessore have been ruined. The cultivators have lost all hope. There are engineers getting hundreds, nay even thousands a month, and tens of thousands are spent in constructing and repairing the embankment, but still it gives way almost every fifth,

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 9th, 1885.

SAHACHAR.

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SAHACHAR.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Sept. 9th, 1885.

seventh, or eighth year. Cannot the English devise a means for the prevention of the recurrence of such a calamity?

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Sept. 9th, 1885.

32. A correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statements made in the *Sanjivani*, of the 21st Ashar, and noticed in paragraph 61 of our report of

The murder case at Chaibassa.
the 11th July, saying that Khirod, who was found dead by his father on his return from Calcutta, had been seen striking his bedstead against the ground to kill the bugs that infested it. This disturbed the sleep of the European Manager, and rumour has it that Khirod was a victim, as usual, of the rupture of the spleen. The *Sanjivani's* correspondent says that Mohesh and Bihari were pursued by the Raja's men. This statement is false. The fact is that they owed Rs. 9 or 10 to a shopkeeper, who, when they attempted to go away, pursued them to some distance and caught hold of them. Khirod was the European Manager's man. He died almost in the presence of the European gentleman, and his father on his return from Calcutta made no noise about his son's death. There may be some secret in all this. The European Manager wanted to make the Raja lease out a pergunnah to Messrs. Watson and Company. He failed in his attempt, and abused the Raja and his officers in the columns of the *Sanjivani*.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1885.

The Arms Act.

33. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 10th September, says that the Arms Act will tend to weaken the people who will therefore be of no use to Government when in danger, even though they may wish to help it. If any powerful enemy invades India, and God avert such a calamity, the English cannot stop the torrent of the invasion with the help of the regular troops, what will be the case? Will the disarmed people be able to stand before the enemy's cannon? Government should try to strengthen the hands of its subjects. It should repeal the Arms Act.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

Kanai Patari of Ghoramara.

34. A correspondent of the same paper complains that Kanai Patari, who owns a share in the zemindari of Ghoramara, and who has taken Golmunda on a putni lease, is given to oppression. On his tenants' refusing to pay an enhanced rate of rent, he sued them in the Civil Court, and contrived to involve them in criminal cases. Mansari, a female, owed him rent to the amount of nearly Rs. 2. He obtained a decree against her to the amount of Rs. 14. In this way he obtained decrees against several of his tenants. Unable any longer to cope with him, they sought his mercy. He gave them sweet words and obtained on registered kabuliylats an enhancement of 2 annas per rupee. But then he began to realize 12 annas more per rupee on various pretexts. Government has indeed made laws for the protection of the weak, but who attends to the wretched condition of the tenants in the mofussil?

BHARAT MIHIR.
Sept. 10th, 1885.

Sir Rivers Thompson.

35. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 10th September, says that Sir Rivers Thompson took a month's leave and proceeded to Ceylon, but continued ill-health has compelled him to extend his leave for one week. His Honor furnishes a striking illustration of the truth of the saying that men might even sacrifice their lives for greed of money. His health has broken down, and retirement from work is now the only means of restoring him to health; but he seems unable to lay down office owing to his love of money. Be that as it may. What sort of arrangement is it that Sir Rivers should be granted repeated extensions of leave, and permitted to draw full pay for the period of such leave? Was it for the purpose of drawing full pay for the period of leave that he at first took leave for a short time? Did no thought of retrenchment cross the Viceroy's mind when His Excellency sanctioned full pay for the Lieutenant-Governor?

36. The same paper thinks that the dismissal of Kailas Chandra Ghose, a reader in the Bengal Secretariat Press, for communicating to another employé in the same office the contents of the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the case of Tinkari Pal before that document was published, was unjust. Was Kailas the only man who came across the resolution? Did not the compositors also read it? It is for acts of justice like the present one that natives dislike Europeans.

Unjust dismissal of a reader in the Bengal Secretariat Press.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Sept. 10th, 1885.

37. The same paper says that the present is a bad year for Bengal. Famine, earthquake, and fire have caused enormous suffering, which has been aggravated by the recent floods. It seems that the sufferings of the people in future will be still greater. The recent visitations will pave the way to a famine in the near future. The people should be up and doing. It is idle to expect any help from Government. The Famine Fund is being spent for the purpose of defraying the expenses of war.

Floods in Bengal.

BHARAT MIHIR.

38. A correspondent of the same paper brings to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction the overbearing conduct of Baboo Adinath Mitra, a Deputy Inspector of Schools, on the occasion of his recent visit to the Banagram school in the Kishorgunge sub-division. Without hearing the head-master who begged to offer an explanation, he fined the Head Pundit Rs. 5 for not teaching Bengali to the pupils of certain classes in the school, called the Head Master "impertinent," so violently struck at a table, that one of its planks gave way, ordered the school-house to be cleared of the members of the managing committee of the school and other respectable villagers who had assembled there to witness the inspection, unceremoniously left the school-house and abused the Head Pundit.

Baboo Adinath Mitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools.

BHARAT MIHIR.

39. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 11th September, thanks Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with all its heart for the liberal policy which he follows in the government of the province entrusted to his charge. He has strong sympathies with the natives. He has recently appointed a native Pleader, Pundit Ramnarayan, as a Judge of the Punjab High Court.

40. The same paper says that Lady Dufferin is likely to succeed in her endeavours to train a number of females in the profession of medicine, for the native princes are contributing handsomely to the Countess of Dufferin's fund.

Lady Dufferin.

ARYA DARPAN,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

41. The *Patáká*, of the 11th September, referring to the Viceroy's order that Sir Rivers Thompson will, in contravention of the rule, be allowed full pay during the period of leave, asks, where will the salary of the acting Lieutenant-Governor come from?

The pay of the Lieutenant-Governor while on leave.

PATAKA,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

42. The same paper does not know whether to laugh or weep at the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the administration report of the Burdwan Division. His Honor has said that there was scarcity in some parts of Burdwan and Beerbboom only. Does not the Lieutenant-Governor know anything of the great agitation which has been made about the famine in those two districts, and of the deaths from starvation of many people in them? It is not easy to understand whether the Lieutenant-Governor was awake or asleep when he made the statement that the *Sádháraní* newspaper had ceased to exist.

The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the administration report of the Burdwan Division.

PATAKA.

PATAKA,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

43. The same paper is sorry at the attitude assumed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of the reduction of educational expenditure. The educational expenditure is small. If the reduction which has been made in that expenditure be permanent, the people will be injured. The writer is surprised that while Government has reduced the expenditure in every department, it has not reduced the salaries of the highly-paid officers. Had something been deducted from their salaries, they would not have been seriously injured, while Government's object would have been attained.

BHERI,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

44. The *Bheri*, of the 11th September, advises the Government to increase the excise duties to tax European wines at the rate of Rs. 25 per gallon instead of Rs. 5 per gallon, to re-impose the duties on European goods, and to send away some of the highly-paid European officers, their places being supplied by cheap native agency. If all these things cannot furnish Government with the expenses of war, natives will gladly give even their blood for the safety of their country.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRINKA,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

45. The *Sámacáhá Chandriká*, of the 11th September, says that it does not want the Royal Commission for enquiring into the affairs of India. The principle of Government should first be changed, and then reforms should be introduced into the administration. The natives have greater claims upon the Government of their own country. There can be no administrative reform in India unless the system of representative government be introduced into this country as in the Colonies. Unless it is resolved to change the policy of administration, people cannot expect any good from the British Parliament or British officers. When natives will have the power to assert their own rights, the English will give these powers to them. But that time is distant yet.

PRATIKAR,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

46. The *Pratikár*, of the 11th September, learns from a correspondent that Mr. Anderson, Magistrate of Murshedabad, went to Jangypore on tour. He found that poor boys and girls had cheap ornaments on them, and that there was plenty of plantain and *sajina* trees. From this he concluded that people had jewels and the place was full of vegetables. He could not find that there was distress in every village, and that people were crying for want. The people in distress in the vicinity of Jangypore were getting ample relief. For this the thanks of the people are due to the Deputy Magistrate of Jangypore.

PRATIKAR.

47. The same paper hears that a special train on the Assam line, Two boys run over by a special train in Assam. which was conveying the Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway, travelled with so great a speed that two boys fell under it and died. This perhaps is not a sufficient sacrifice in honour of the European gentleman.

PRATIKAR.

48. The same paper says that Mr. Barry, the Judge of Banda, possesses a Godlike heart. The High Court has administered a rebuke to Mr. Barry, but there is nothing to wonder at in that.

PRATIKAR.

49. The same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Bernard will act as Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the Bernard. six months' absence of Sir Rivers Thompson on leave owing to ill-health. The appointment of Mr. Bernard will do more good than evil at this time of distress.

50. The same paper learns from a letter written by some respectable zemindars of Nuddea that many villages in the Distress in Kaligunge.

on the point of death for want of food ; many are starving with their families. If they are not speedily relieved, man will begin to eat man. To such a piteous condition are the people reduced at the present moment.

PRATIKAR.
Sept. 11th, 1885.

51. The same paper says that, when Mr. Anderson went to inspect The tour of Mr. Anderson.

the villages affected by the recent floods, it was raining incessantly. People of certain portions of Suti, Arara and Raghunathganj were in great distress owing to the floods. The Magistrate has provided boats for these men. He has ordered the police to convey those men who want to go to their friends in other villages, to their destination with their cattle and their goods. He has provided old men and women with such work as they can do, and has made arrangements for remunerating them for their work. He has ordered relief to be given to those who cannot work. He has made arrangements for supplying able-bodied men with work. The breaking of the embankment at Lalitakundi has drowned crops valued at lakhs of rupees. Government too has become a great loser by the floods. The officers whose neglect has brought about this calamity should receive exemplary punishment at the hands of Government. The writer thanks the Magistrate and his wife for their benevolence and the interest they are thinking in the cause of suffering humanity.

Government does not believe in the distress of the people, and so Providence, to convince it as it were of the truth of the distress, has covered the whole country with water, and is waiting to see whether it will now believe in its reality. The writer cannot say whether Bengal will either be altogether ruined or get rid of its calamities. But one thing appears to be certain namely, that unless the people are speedily and amply relieved half of Bengal will be desolated.

The Government is indifferent to complaints of the Press. Now a great problem is to be solved. Residence in the hills will not do. The ruler should go round the country and see whether people are in distress, and consider what arrangements can be made to relieve them.

52. The *Prája Bandhu*, of the 11th September, says that England is governed according to the wishes of her people while India is governed by certain regulations. The system of governing India.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 11th, 1885.

Though there is no doubt that life and property are safe in India, there are grave defects in its system of Government. In Parliament the natives have no representative. There are native members in the Viceregal Council indeed, but they are not representatives of the people. The Anglo-Indians never fail to thwart any proposal in that Council, which has for its object the promotion of native interests. In the early period of British rule in this country, the officials were not opposed to native interests. But there is not present that cordiality of feeling between natives and Europeans, which characterised the early British rule in this country. The Civil Service and the India Council stand like impregnable forts in the way of the progress of the natives. Parliament and the English public cannot hear of the grievances of the natives of India. If a civilian does anything wrong, all officers up to the Lieutenant-Governor support him. But in the case of a native officer there is no one to support him. God alone know to what undesirable consequences this state of things will lead.

53. The same paper says that the Viceroy has allowed Sir Rivers Thompson to draw his full pay for the period of his absence on leave, while Mr. Cockerell also draws full pay. This is evidently against the rule. Has the Viceroy power to break the rule ? But it appears that these rules are for the black

PRAJA BANDHU.

Sir Rivers Thompson's pay during his absence on leave.

skin and not for the white skin. They apply to the case of clerks getting Rs. 10 or 20 per month.

PRAJA BANDHU.

54. The same paper is glad to notice that Lord Randolph Churchill has given permission to open a military college in India, in which scions of respectable families are to receive their military training. The writer is so very glad to hear this piece of good news that he cannot help pronouncing benediction on his Lordship.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

55. The *Bangabasi*, of the 12th September, learns from the *Pioneer* that the increase in the Indian army will consist of upwards of five thousand native cavalry, of five thousand Gurkha infantry, of 10 to 12 thousand native infantry, and of an equal number of European troops, that is altogether of 40 to 50 thousand men at a cost of two crores. India will have to pay all this. Is this purchasing peace at a cheap rate?

BANGABASI.

56. The same paper says that Government has not as yet made any enquiry as to the sufferings of the people caused by the recent floods. In Ghattal alone five to

seven thousand people are in want. Calculating four men in the family, there are about 20,000 men in Ghattal alone who are in want. These men are to be provided with food for some time to come. Many of them will have to be provided with houses. Otherwise there is every chance of a very large number of them dying for want of food and shelter. What has Government done for them? The Deputy Magistrate of Ghattal distributed a certain quantity of rice. That is all. Government could not do anything more. Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. have saved many lives by supplying *Chira*, *Murki*, &c. Some wealthy men such as the Raja of Narajole did something, but the Collector of Midnapur has not been able to do much to help these 20,000 men. The Collector of Murshedabad has seen the flooded parts of his district with his own eyes. But he alone can tell whether he has asked Government for relief. If he is not brought to his senses by seeing these things with his own eyes, he will never come to his senses. The Murshedabad Association held a meeting the other day at Berhampur with a view to apply to Government through the Magistrate for aid. Government is indifferent. It is spending lakhs of rupees for strengthening the frontier. The Viceroy is doing his best to supply female medical aid to the women of India, which he feels to be a desideratum, but the sufferings of the people from famines and floods never come to his notice.

BHARAT BASI
Sept. 12th, 1885.

57. The *Bharat Basi*, of the 12th September, says that Lord Randolph Churchill has abused Lord Ripon in his Budget speech, and Lord Ripon has said that the people of India will vindicate his policy. The organs of the Anglo-Indians and the Eurasians in the press are in one voice abusing Lord Ripon, but the charges brought against his Lordship are all false. Had his Lordship not come to India, the consequences of Lord Lytton's administration would have been serious. The evacuation of Candahar was an act worthy of a great statesman. The English owe their friendship with the Amir to Lord Ripon. His enemies say that he has made no arrangement for the defence of India, but this is false, for every one knows that the idea of frontier railways was first broached by Lord Ripon. The Army Commission appointed by Lord Cranbrook recommended the reduction of the army, and so the army was reduced, and Government was a gainer by the reduction. The proposed increase of 70,000 men will be of no use. In the case of a war with Russia, it is doubtful whether less than 10 lakhs of men can command success. It will make no appreciable difference whether

the number of soldiers stand at 250,000 or at 350,000. There is a great difference between actually fighting with Russia and writing pompously in paper about the Russian war. The increase in the army means an increased cost of Rs. 2,00,00,000 a year, which means the imposition of an income tax or the increase of the license tax. The abolition of the import duties was begun in Lord Lytton's administration, and he is to blame for it.

58. The same paper says that the petition of natives for enlistment as volunteers was submitted on the 10th of April, but no order has yet been passed upon it. What can be the reason for it? The Viceroy has got time long enough to think over the matter. Perhaps there is no hope of getting a reply.

59. The same paper is glad to hear that Sir Charles Aitchison has appointed a native gentleman as a Judge of the Lahore Chief Court. But it is at the same time sorry to hear that Sir Charles has become very unpopular with the Anglo-Indians for doing so.

60. The same paper hears that a rumour is current at Darjeeling that Sir Rivers is still very weak, that he will apply for extension of leave, and that Mr. Bernard will officiate for him. The writer cannot believe that Mr. Bernard will become Lieutenant-Governor until he is actually appointed. Once he came to Calcutta and remained here, but could not get the appointment. Mr. Bernard has the reputation of being an impartial man, and he is not therefore liked by Europeans. He is not therefore likely to be the ruler of Bengal, and when Mr. Cockerell has been once appointed, he is not likely to be removed. The writer does not object to any man's becoming Lieutenant-Governor for a month or two, but he would be glad if Mr. Bernard were appointed even for such a short time.

61. The same paper hears that the proposal to establish Appellate Benches for the mofussil has again been mooted, and it is said that two vakils and two Sub-Judges are to be appointed to the new benches. There are many able Sub-Judges. But the writer thinks that Baboo Balaram Mallik and Dwarka Nath Mitra should be appointed. Baboo Balaram Mallik is now in Cooch Behar, but Government can bring him back if it wants his services. Baboo Dwarka Nath though a new Sub-Judge has few equals.

62. The same paper says that the occurrence of inundations is reported from various places. In many places the crops have been submerged. Many fear that there will be famine throughout Bengal. The prices are rising. The sufferings of poor people have become intolerable. The writer hopes that Government will try to save lives from this time.

63. The same paper says that the postal authorities are anxious to get female clerks in the post office. But the question is, the authorities cannot provide for male clerks whom they are discharging in numbers. Why are they anxious to get female clerks then?

64. The same paper says that Lord Ripon made a rule that natives should be admitted in the Survey Department on equal pay with Europeans. But the rule has not unfortunately been enforced as yet. Not a single native has as yet obtained an appointment in that department. Natives have not been admitted because they could not draw well. The Eurasians also could not draw. But

BHARAT BASI,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

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these have been admitted and been given six months' time for learning drawing. Why such a distinction has been made is not known. Rumour has it that an attempt is being made to reduce the salaries of native officers. What is the good of reducing salaries when the natives do not get appointments?

BHARAT BASI,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI,

65. The same paper is sorry to notice that Government has done nothing to relieve the sufferings of the people of Ghattal, who have been greatly distressed by the recent floods.

66. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th September, has come to learn that Sir Rivers Thompson will extend his leave, and that Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, will officiate for him. Bengal does not want Sir Rivers; disease does not leave him. He should therefore go to England and seek renown in a new field, just as Sir Richard Temple is doing. Mr. Bernard is known to be a good ruler. He is likely to do much good to Bengal.

67. The same paper learns from the *Bombay Gazette* that a military college is sure to be established for the training of the scions of respectable families, and that they will get high appointments in the army. People are anxious to know the truth about this matter. But Government is silent. The writer does not understand why it does not either confirm or contradict what the *Bombay Gazette* says.

68. The same paper says that Mr. Lambert, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, has done well by ordering Mr. Lambert and the prostitutes. the prostitutes in the Southern Section of the town to leave the quarter inhabited by respectable classes. The writer hopes that Mr. Lambert will pass a similar order regarding those who in the Northern Section live close to the schools and colleges so that they may not corrupt young men.

69. The same paper says that it was in an inauspicious moment that Lord Randolph Churchill abused Lord Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Ripon. Numerous newspapers and associations in England blame Lord Churchill for doing so. The Indian Association has telegraphed to the *Daily News* in England that the Indian public condemns the expressions used by Lord Randolph Churchill. Many think that the proposal to appoint a Royal Commission for enquiring into the affairs of India has been made by Lord Randolph Churchill, with the view of obtaining the sympathy of the public at the time of the general elections. If Conservatives come to power, Lord Randolph is not likely to do anything of the kind. The writer asks the people of India, if they are really grateful to Lord Ripon, to call a monster meeting at Calcutta for supporting the policy of Lord Ripon.

70. The same paper says that the amalgamation of a portion of the suburbs with Calcutta is likely to improve the health of the town, but it deprecates what is believed to be the secret desire of Government to curtail the liberties of the rate-payers.

71. The same paper is glad to notice that the District Judge of Hooghly has on appeal released the schoolboy of Mahesh who was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore for joining in the *fracas* between the schoolboys and the police of Mahesh. The District Judge has also rebuked the police for fabricating false evidence.

The amalgamation of Calcutta and the suburbs.

Fracas between schoolboys and the police at Mahesh.

72. The same paper says that Englishmen or English officers shew partiality, this might be tolerated; but that the partiality of Government cannot be tolerated. The Eurasians seem now-a-days to monopolise all the favours of Government. The sons of Eurasians cannot compete with the sons of Bengalis in competitive examinations, and so Government has prescribed one sort of examination for Bengalis and another sort for Eurasians. Many appointments cannot now-a-days be obtained without passing the Entrance Examination. But the Eurasians are born with such mental powers that 90 per cent. of them cannot pass even that examination. Sir Rivers Thompson is very fond of Eurasians, but, alas! the objects of his affection, cannot pass such an easy test as the Entrance Examination. This is a great difficulty. Sir Rivers Thompson was his wit's end. But at last he devised a means to get out of the difficulty. He changed the time-honoured system of education followed by Government. One sort of education was prescribed for Bengalis and another sort for Eurasians. By the order of the Lieutenant-Governor a Eurasian by passing an examination in the books generally studied in the third class of an English school is considered fit to get those appointments which Bengali is not considered fit except by passing Entrance Examination. The writer cannot find terms to express adequate hatred at this action of the Lieutenant-Governor. The writer is not aware whether any Governor of Bengal had shown partiality so publicly and in such a shameless manner.

Whenever this infamous conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor comes to the writer's mind, his blood boils and courses rapidly through his veins. It in this way that the policy of equality prescribed in the Queen's proclamation is trampled under foot. But still Sir Rivers Thompson is considered as a faithful high official of Her Majesty. This exploit of the Lieutenant-Governor should be proclaimed in England. Otherwise there is not a second way of teaching a lesson to him.

73. The same paper says that Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is a prudent officer. SANJIVANI.

Sir Charles Aitchison. It is through his favour that Pundit Ramayana, a pleader of the Chief Court at Lahore, has been appointed a Judge of that Court. This is the first time that a native of the Punjab has had the honour of holding such an appointment.

74. The same paper says that a general election of the members of Parliament will be held in November next. Unlike the Anglo-Indians, Englishmen in England are always anxious to do good to the people of India. But they do not know how to do it? India is now-a-days considered by the English to be a valuable possession. The Egyptian war has been undertaken in the interest of India. The threatened war with Russia has the defence of India for its objects. Lord Beaconsfield lost his power simply for oppressing India, and Mr. Gladstone came to power simply because he promised to govern it well. If the grievances of India are made known to England at this time of general election, a new system of government for India may be adopted by the new Parliament. SANJIVANI.

75. The same paper says that though slavery has been abolished by the English, trading in girls still continues even in the great city of Calcutta. The SANJIVANI,

Trade in girls. prostitutes generally have no children, but in every house of ill-fame they rear up young girls. What place do these girls come from? There is a class of brokers who procure these girls for the prostitutes. They purchase handsome little girls from poor parents and sell them to the prostitutes. These prostitutes also get young girls from women who

give birth to illegitimate children either at the Medical College Hospital or the Eden Hospital, and dare not go home with them.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

76. The *Grám Vártá Prakáshiká*, of the 12th September

Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Ripon.

wonders how with such a dull intellect Lord, Randolph Churchill could become Secretary of State for India. He travelled all

over India, but could not find distress anywhere, and he is now the ruler of India. It is a matter of great regret that the Secretary of State for India could not enter into the spirit of Lord Ripon's policy. From the utterances of Lord Randolph it is plain that a tax is likely to be imposed. When money was being spent like water, people understood that they would have to pay.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

77. The same paper says that whoever has watched the movements of Russia knows fully well that the present peace will not last long. Who

can tell that this peace is made simply to gain time for making preparations for war?

NAVA MEDINI,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

78. The *Nava Medini*, of the 12th September, learns from a correspondent at Ghattal that the people there

Floods in Ghattal.
owing to the decomposition of vegetable matter in the recent floods. People are in want of food; if diseases attack them at this time they will be undone. The writer is surprised to hear that some relief officers have given it as their opinion that relief need not be given. Perhaps they think that by providing people with one day's food they have relieved them for six months.

NAVA MEDINI.

79. The same paper says that if a large number of men praise a man the praise becomes intolerable to a calumniator, and that is why the Secretary of State has abused Lord Ripon.

NAVA MEDINI.

80. A correspondent of the same paper says that if Government has become kind to its tenants in the khas mehals, it should not give them any more trouble, for they have had enough of it. The writer is not aware whether remissions will be granted from the rents of the past years. If such remission is not given, the tenants will be ruined. The writer hopes that Government will not act in an illiberal spirit in this matter. The tenants want to know whether they will get a refund from the last year's rent, which they have paid by selling their furniture and utensils, to the extent of the remission granted this year.

SARASWAT PATRA,
Sept. 12th, 1885.

81. The *Sáraswat Patra*, of the 12th September, says that India will have anyhow to find the expenses for the preparation of war. If the cost of these preparations cannot be met by retrenchments, fresh taxes will be imposed. The peace therefore puts off the evil day only for a short time. If the peace be a real peace, Government can put a stop to the preparations for war. If instead of spending large sums of money for strengthening the fortification of Herat and for purchasing the friendship of the Amir, Government rules its subjects in a spirit of justice and establishes strongholds in the hearts of the people, it will do what is necessary for preventing future danger.

SADHARANI,
Sept. 13th, 1885.

82. The *Sádhárani*, of the 13th September, referring to the statement in the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the administration report for the Burdwan Division to the effect that "a large area of

The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution upon the administration report for the Burdwan Division.

the country is said to have been saved from failure by the Eden Canal in Burdwan," says that it could have realised the usefulness

of the canal if the extent of the area thus saved from failure had been given. The Bengal Government has in a manner been obliged to admit the existence of distress. It is strange that Government, which is so eager to make a show of its good acts, has maintained silence about the opening of depôts for free distribution of food in Burdwan. The Lieutenant-Governor has not spoken on that subject, because if he had done that he would have had to dwell at length upon the distress, make mention of the asylums opened by natives, blame or censure the native papers for their agitation about the distress, and because he feared that the mention of that matter might give rise to a discussion in Parliament. The Lieutenant-Governor has desisted from making any mention of the matter this year on the consideration that the subject may be mentioned next year, when the distress will diminish and the attention of educated natives will be attracted to other matters. Referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's expression of sorrow for the falling off of the excise revenue in the Burdwan Division, the writer says that the more the income from that revenue diminishes the better for the country. It is not just to make money by the sale of poison. The writer cannot determine why the license-tax has been given a separate heading in the resolution when no remarks have been made upon the subject. It is strange that such incomplete resolutions issue from the Bengal Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to admit that the stopping of the construction of the Bengal and Nagpore Railway has subjected distressed people to great sufferings. But in speaking of this an explanation has been given for the Bengal Government's failure to make arrangements for the relief of the distressed people in Burdwan and Beerbhoom. The resolution says that "no arrangements had been made to provide relief works on a large scale in the distressed districts, as it was intended to send all able-bodied labourers to the railway works. According to the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the municipalities and the Road Cess Committees in the Burdwan Division did their work satisfactorily during the year under review. The writer is glad to learn from the resolution that the officials have come to believe that the people will benefit by the elective system. The zamindars of the Burdwan Division, many of whom have assisted in the opening of relief works, and some of whom have remitted rents, have been deservedly thanked. The Editor points out the error of the Lieutenant-Governor's statement that the *Sadharani* has ceased to exist. The *Sadharani* is appealing every week.

83. The same paper says that Mr. Risley has rightly concluded that the introduction of self-government will produce a revolution in the province. There can be no doubt that it will impart some amount of life to the stagnant Bengali society. That will be of great service to the country. Some persons apprehend that the introduction of self-government will increase party-spirit in the province. But party-spirit is often productive of good. It is mainly owing to party-spirit that Utterparah, which was a jungly place 50 years ago, has become a first-rate place in Bengal. When party-spirit was prevalent in Bengal the people were not lifeless. But they are now lifeless owing to the absence of party-spirit. Consequently the people will not be injured if the introduction of self-government increases party-spirit. The writer believes that every Bengali will accept Mr. Risley's advice not to indulge in such party-spirit as would be calculated to injure the country.

84. The same paper says that enquiries have been and are being made according to the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor about the distress in the three thanas, Kaliachak, Sibgunge, and Nawabgunge,

Enquiries about the condition of the
Kaliachak thana.

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in Maldah. As crops did not grow well in the district, and almost the whole of the pulse crop in the district was destroyed last year, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the Commissioner and the Magistrate to keep a watch on the condition of the people. The writer cannot say how far that instruction was followed. But, so far as the writer knows, neither of them thought there would be scarcity, much less famine, in the district. Mr. Sykes had expressed an apprehension about scarcity in a letter to the *Englishman* and in a private letter to the Lieutenant-Governor. Upon this the Lieutenant-Governor called upon the Commissioner to explain why he had not informed Government of this before. The Commissioner, whether owing to pressure from the Lieutenant-Governor, or from a sense of duty, employed Mr. Reily, Manager of the Chanchal estate, which is under the Court of Wards, to enquire about the distress in Maldah. The Magistrate ordered the police to prepare an account of the whole extent of the land as well as of the arable portion of it in each thana, and especially in the Kaliachak thana. In the account of the Kaliachak thana, submitted by the Police Sub-Inspector, Arjun Singh, it is stated that the area of arable land is 2,96,595 bighas, of which 1,85,373 bighas are used for the cultivation of rice. Mr. Reily first made enquiries in Bhagwanpore, where, by cross-examination of the people in the manner of a Barrister, he found out that there was no famine or scarcity in that part. Upon seeing Mr. Reily's attitude many persons did not venture to speak to him of their distress. Nor did he enquire about the condition of any other persons than those who came to the thana. After arriving in Kaliachak Mr. Reily and the Magistrate, Mr. Marindin, first took the evidence of some chowkidars. The Magistrate was to have examined the accounts submitted by the Police Sub-Inspector. But it is not known whether he did so. While walking along the Maldah road Mr. Reily and the Magistrate met an old man near the village Dariapore, and enquired of him about the state of the crops in his village. The old man said that his village did not produce much rice, and that the small quantity of *aus* rice which would grow in other years had not grown well last year, and that no crops of pulses had grown in the whole Kaliachak thana last year. After taking the evidence of this old man, Mr. Reily and the Magistrate thought that they had obtained all the information that could be gathered by a house-to-house enquiry in the villages of Jalapore and Sujapore, and came to the conclusion that there was no distress in the thana, and that there was not even a probability of distress.

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85. The same paper, referring to the election of Babu Prankrishna

The impartiality of the French Chowdhry as the first Mayor of Chandernagore, Government. says that the conferring of such rights of

Self-Government upon its subjects by the French Government shows that it is more impartial than the English Government.

86. The same paper says that if Eurasian females are employed as

Eurasian female clerks in the Postal Department. clerks in the Postal Department, natives will be deprived of their means of livelihood for

ever. It is not probable that Eurasian female clerks will be as competent as native male clerks. Government will give a clear proof of gross partiality if it employs Eurasian female clerks in the Postal Department.

87. The same paper contains a poem in which the following offerings

Some offerings to Sir Rivers Thompson. are made to Sir Rivers Thompson:—

Fragments of the torn Ilbert Bill, the Self-

Government Bill soiled with dust and mire, the blood flowing from the wounded heart of the Municipality, the corpse of a person who has died of starvation, and the tears of the unfortunate and devoted wife who clasps the gallows in her heart and weeps incessantly for the husband who has died upon it.

88. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th September, says that Lord Randolph Churchill must be aware of the fact that the object of Russia in making peace is to gain time. Why does he then assure people that there will be peace? By giving this assurance, he is promoting the interests of the Conservative Party. The English are a peace-loving nation. By assuring them that there will be peace, Lord Churchill wants to gain an advantage over the Liberal Party at the general election.

89. The same paper says that people will be glad to hear that the successor of Mr. Bolton is treating the Maharani of Tikari with great respect. He is doing his best to make her comfortable, and have her recusant amla punished. This shows that attempts will be made to restore her estates to the Maharani, and that Mr. Bolton will not be sent back to Gya.

90. The same paper says that Mr. O'Brien of the Kishnagore student case notoriety is now at Naraingunj. A case was instituted before him against the Station Master of Naraingunj. Several respectable men gave evidence on behalf of the Station Master. If any reliance can be placed on their depositions, the Station Master cannot be punished. But the case was instituted at the instigation of an European, and so Mr. O'Brien, disbelieving these men on the ground that natives, however respectable, can speak falsehood when it is to their interest to do so, sentenced the Station Master to imprisonment. But the District Judge has on appeal released the man.

91. The *Dainik*, of the 13th September, hears that Sir Rivers Thompson has left Ceylon for Bengal. The writer hopes that His Honor has improved in health by this change. But this is a very bad time for Bengal. Excess of rain and inundations have laid Bengal under water. This is not the time for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to enjoy the cool breezes on the top of the Himalayas.

92. The same paper says that Baboo Brajendra Nath De, Joint-Magistrate, is the Chairman of the Hooghly Municipality. He is a very able officer and an amiable man. There are altogether 18 Commissioners. They are all respectable men and very anxious to make self-government at Hooghly a success. But neither the Chairman nor the Commissioners have any knowledge of engineering, and so the Chairman is simply a tool in the hands of the Municipal Superintendent of Works. The overseer of the Municipality gets a higher pay than the Superintendent of Works. The greater part of the revenues of the Municipality is spent in the construction of roads, drains, bridges, and so on. But the Chairman who has no knowledge of engineering cannot properly supervise these works, and cannot enter into the estimates and other things. The drains of the Municipality are not in proper order, and so many houses have fallen down. The lamps in these quarters which are unclean, and where lamps are necessary, are not lighted. There is a ghat *mohurir* to help those who are in difficulty, but he is rarely to be found at the burning ghât. The roads are being repaired, but no one can understand whether the repairs are thorough repairs or patchwork. The principal undertaking of the Municipality during the present year is the construction of the Chandernagore Strand. But though there is space enough, the road has not been made straight. The turfing work has been completed without dressing the sides with sand. Earth has been taken in many places from within five feet of the road.

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DACCA PRAKASH.

DACCA PRAKASH.

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DAINIK.

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93. A correspondent of the same paper says that two native lads were riding on a certain road at Barisal. A few English ladies were walking on that road. Police oppression at Barisal.

They had the Assistant Superintendent of the Police for their bodyguard. The police threw the younger of the two lads aged nine from the horse and beat him and then sent him to the police station. The District Judge who came up from behind released the young lad from the hands of the police.

SAMAYA,
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94. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 14th September, says that there is a caste of *Chamars* at Sabdiya, in the vicinity of the station of Kesabpore,

A caste of *Chamars* at Sabdiya.
who are in the habit of poisoning cattle with a view of getting the skin. Two men of the caste have recently been arrested by the police for poisoning a cow big with young, belonging to Baboo Peary Mohan Mitra of Madhyakul. They have been sent up by the police to take their trial before a court of competent jurisdiction.

SAMAYA.

95. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the reduction
The transfer of the Jhampa Post of the Jhampa Post Office to the status of a
Office. village Post Office and its transfer to Masim

Nagar, where it has been placed in charge of a teacher, has caused great inconvenience to the people of the locality, whose letters are not properly and punctually delivered.

SAMAYA.

96. The same paper says that Government would not have hesitated
Drought and excess of rain. to spend crores of rupees if a war had broken out. But it hesitates to spend a pice to save the lives of its subjects from starvation and destitution. Government has secretly made provision of Rs. 3,00,000 in the Budget for increasing the pay of the civilians, but it cannot provide more than Rs. 10,000 for the relief of distress. This is the way the English protect their subjects. The English are obliged to do many things to keep up appearances before the civilized world. With what face will they stand before the world if their doings in connection with the recent distress be made known.

SAMAYA.

97. The same paper says that the Secretary of State for India has
Mr. Colman Macaulay. sent Mr. Macaulay to China. Mr. Macaulay went to Thibet last year with great difficulty to establish commercial relations with that country. The route to Thibet via China is very easy, and Mr. Macaulay may get letters from the Pekin Government which may prove to be of great use in carrying on negotiations with the Government of Thibet. Mr. Macaulay is the fittest man for the work. But the writer is afraid lest the English enter the country on a pretence like this and then take possession of it.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
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98. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 14th September, says that India
The sufferings of Indians. is suffering from natural visitations, such as drought and the recent floods. Government has constructed canals, &c., for the benefit of the people. But the Engineers drawing large salaries do not discharge their duties properly. Owing to the preparations for war, the expenditure on public works will be reduced, and the natives drawing small salaries will be dismissed. Thus India will be injured by man also.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

99. The same paper says that India derives no benefit from the Civil Service. It is true that a few Indians may enter the service, but instances of such admission of natives into the service are very rare. The civilians do not understand the laws of the country. They also wink at one another's faults and promote one another's interests. Thus Sir Charles Aitchison is going to increase the salaries of the civilians. Sir Alfred Lyall has not even censured

Mr. Laidman for his offence. It is not necessary to speak of Sir Rivers Thompson's undue partiality to civilians.

100. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 14th September, says that Lord Churchill and Lord Ripon. being discredited and humbled by Russia in various ways, the English have become somewhat irritable. Had it not been for this, almost every Englishman would have probably laughed to hear the grounds on which the Secretary of State attacked Lord Ripon. Now as regards the subject of Russian advance,

there are two distinct political parties among Englishmen. The members of one party hold that Russia may act just as she pleases elsewhere, but if she advance in the direction of India, she must be checked. These men consider that to defend India against foreign invasion, the foundations of British rule in India should be strengthened, and that for this purpose a line of policy should be followed which would have the effect of making Indians strongly attached to the British Government. Lord Ripon belongs to this party, and during his administration he sought to make the people of India attached to British rule. No one can deny that in his endeavours in this direction he succeeded wonderfully. If therefore Lord Ripon did not make any efforts to arrest the advance of Russia, his not doing so was due neither to indolence nor to any similar cause, but to the policy he followed in the work of administration.

No one can blame him for this. If he has erred, the error must be due to his policy, and Lord Churchill ought to have attacked that policy and not Lord Ripon. Lord Ripon has been further charged by Lord Randolph Churchill with having so managed the finances that Government, which is now making preparations for war, finds that there will be a deficit of two crores of rupees. But Lord Ripon is not to blame for this. If anybody is responsible for this, it is the person who is responsible for the fighting at Panjdeh and the Durbar at Rawalpindie. The policy followed by Lord Ripon was such that it would not have, if continued, necessitated that Durbar, that fighting, or the costly preparations which are now being made for war. Consequently he never thought of this expenditure or laid by funds to meet it. Lord Ripon was moreover aware that if he could make Indians attached to British rule, Government would never be in want of funds if funds were wanted. He therefore sought to increase the loyalty of Indians, and he completely succeeded in his endeavours in that behalf. He would not have probably resorted to the means which are now being used by Government to raise the required amount of two crores of rupees. Without stopping all works of public utility, he would have probably sought to raise the sum in other ways. This would have supplied the want and yet increased the loyalty of the people of India. The way in which Government is now acting in this matter is producing the very opposite effect. Considering that the possibility of a war with Russia had long existed, and that every Viceroy before Lord Ripon knew that such a war, if it broke out, would entail enormous expenditure, Lord Churchill could not with justice single him out as the only Viceroy who had neglected to provide funds for a war with Russia. During his administration, Lord Ripon did not waste a single rupee on needless wars or durbars. He did not by any one of his acts wound the susceptibilities of natives. All his public measures increased their loyalty to the British Government. Lord Churchill has condemned a man whose policy has done so much to strengthen British rule in India. What Lord Churchill has done it is impossible for any friend of India to do. The injury done to the British Empire in India by his attack upon Lord Ripon will not be soon repaired.

101. The same paper says that English officials desire to exercise expenses of a war with Russia. a paramount influence in Afghanistan. A railway to Candahar will be constructed.

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English troops will be stationed in Candahar or in other places in Afghanistan. All this will entail enormous expenditure. So that the two crores, the sum referred to by the Secretary of State, will not be sufficient to meet all wants. Whether or not there be war with Russia, the officials have this time, it seems, determined to show their valour at all costs. This will for the present necessitate an expenditure of two crores, and it will probably go on increasing. Who will pay this money? How to meet the deficit? The Secretary of State says that it is to be made good by reduction of expenditure in other directions, failing which, it should be made good by either increasing the salt duties or imposing an income tax. Any increase of the salt duties is opposed by almost everybody, and the rulers will not resort to this expedient if they can help it. An income tax again will touch the pockets of European officials and the majority of Anglo-Indians, consequently it will not be imposed. The amount saved by stopping a considerable number of works of public utility will not completely make good the deficit. From what source will then the required amount be obtained? The *Pioneer* proposes that Government should abrogate the permanent settlement of the land revenue in these Provinces. The *Pioneer* raves like a madman. Government could not without throwing overboard all considerations of justice and good faith and incurring the reproach of the whole world act according to the advice of that journal. But would the rulers attach much importance to considerations of justice and good faith and think its good name if it be in need of money? The insane policy which Government has resolved upon following in respect of Afghanistan will doubtless go on developing, thus entailing ever-increasing expenditure. Government may incur this cost, but the people of India cannot and ought not to be made to pay it.

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102. The same paper says that Ireland desires to be free. The Irish set at naught the authority and orders of the English Government, and openly talk of and plan rebellions. The doings of the Fenians are well known. And yet in spite of these facts, the Irish are gradually obtaining increased ascendancy over the English nation, and Government has decided upon giving them increased political powers. But the loyal people of India, who live under the rule of the same sovereign and Parliament, are being governed with ever-increasing rigour. The only inference which people can naturally draw from this is that the British Government loves the rebellious more than it loves the loyal; and that it does not pity the weak, but fears the strong. This conclusion will appear all the more correct by observing the treatment which has been accorded to Lord Ripon by Lord Churchill. Lord Ripon sought to increase the loyalty of Indians to British rule, and for this he has been taken to task. The authorities cannot really believe that the disarmed Indians are not able to rebel. If they become really disloyal, they can place the British Government in a perilous situation.

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103. The same paper says that the recent floods have destroyed the paddy crop and caused extreme suffering to men and cattle. Pestilence and famine will follow. In the midst of this vast mass of suffering the Lieutenant-Governor is spending his time merrily at Darjeeling, and the Viceroy is busy with Russian affairs at Simla. The zemindars are quite unable to afford adequate relief to the sufferers. It is the duty of Government to grant relief, but it is acting as if it held the country on a temporary lease. Formerly it did not show such indifference. From this the people are led to think that Government is no longer solicitous of the prosperity of the Indian Empire. Government should therefore be up and doing, at least to remove this dangerous impression from the public mind.

104. The same paper says that if the proposed Royal Commission to enquire into the Indian administration is entrusted with the task of enquiring about the working of the Excise Department, it will, if it does its duty impartially, come to know of the extent to which intoxicating substances are now used by the people of this country, and of the many cases of untimely death like that of Tincowry Pal.

105. The same paper says that, following the example of Madras, the members of the local and district boards to be created in Bengal should be permitted to enjoy the title of Rai Bahadoor as long as they hold office as such members.

106. The *Navabivhakar*, of the 14th September, says that cries of distress are being heard in the province. The people in many places have become completely destitute owing to the recent floods. Still

Government is indifferent to the matter. Mr. Cockerell should not wait for the arrival of Sir Rivers Thompson. If the work of relief is delayed till the arrival of Sir Rivers, many persons will die of starvation. The destruction of crops is the immediate result of the floods. Many remote results will be produced by the floods. People will have to suffer exceedingly from diseases. Already fever and cholera have become prevalent in many places. Want of food and diseases will ruin Bengal this time. The writer entreats Government, upon whom depends the preservation of the lives of the people, to show alacrity, and to request the district officers to make efforts to save the lives of the people, and to postpone the instalment of revenue, which will fall due on the 28th of September.

107. The same paper says that the amount of happiness which the Eurasians are enjoying by remaining in the ranks of Indians they will not enjoy if they

join the Anglo-Indians. The respect felt by natives for the Eurasians will entirely cease if the latter join the Anglo-Indians. The Eurasians and not natives will suffer by their taking that step. If they join the Anglo-Indians, their borrowed feathers will soon drop off and their disgrace will know no bounds. The numerical superiority of natives to them is immense.

108. The same paper says that it has pointed out in the preceding issue that if the Coolie Emigration Act is repealed the oppression of the helpless coolies

will considerably increase. The defects of that Act should be removed, but the Act should be maintained. A provision should be inserted in it for compelling planters to give full compensation to unregistered coolies who may be rejected. Owing to omissions in the Act coolies have to suffer much oppression. It is not difficult to realise what the effect will be if the Act is repealed. Referring to the statement of the *Englishman* that Sir Rivers Thompson will recommend the repeal of the Act, the writer says that the Lieutenant-Governor is capable of doing everything under the influence of the planters and their friends. The *Englishman* says that the Assam Government will not recommend such a course. Natives, however, should not sit silent, but set an agitation on foot. The writer exhorts the Native Associations to make an agitation. The writer also hopes much from the Missionaries.

109. The same paper says that the fear of disturbance of peace on the frontier has been removed. But should not steps be taken to remove the disturbance of peace in India? The writer does not mean by disturbance of peace rebellion, which Indians will never think of, but the uneasiness caused in the minds of Indians by the increase of expenditure.

The permanent increase of military expenditure.

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The writer did not so long strongly object to the increase of expenditure, because he knew that Government would give no heed to such objections so long as its uneasiness owing to apprehension of danger on the frontier was not removed. The writer does not allude to the occasional expenditure incurred for such things as the Rawal Pindie Durbar, fortifications and other military preparations ; but he alludes to the permanent increase of expenditure which Indians will have to bear owing to increase in the strength of the army. Though the number of additional troops will be smaller than the number which Lord Randolph Churchill at first proposed, the writer objects to that small increase. Since peace has been made with Russia, there is no necessity for increasing the number of troops. When again the number of troops can be easily increased by the enlistment of natives as Volunteers, there is no necessity for increasing the number of the English troops. The Home Government increased the number of troops at the time of danger; but at the time of peace it cannot keep even one additional soldier. The English Government does not care about the complaints of natives, and that is why they have increased the expenditure without consulting natives. The writer has shown that the additional expenditure will amount to five crores. Such increase of expenditure is by no means advisable. This increase of military expenditure will not only lead to the reduction of expenditure which is necessary and proper but also to fresh taxation. There can be no doubt that the increase of expenditure will be permanent if the Conservative party remains in power.

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110. The same paper says that it has been saying from the first that

The amalgamation of Calcutta with the Suburbs. if under the present circumstances the Calcutta Municipality be amalgamated with that of the Suburbs, neither of them will be benefited.

The Calcutta Municipality is working energetically for the improvement of the condition of the town, and has effected many improvements in it. Those who saw Calcutta 20 years ago cannot now recognize it. No great work can be done in a day. What the Lieutenant-Governor and his officials want will be accomplished by degrees. If the two municipalites are hastily amalgamated, the condition of the town will not improve much further, but will rather become worse. The Lieutenant-Governor will commit a very wrong act if he amalgamates the two municipalities for the improvement of the Kidderpore Dock. Why will the people of the town pay for the improvement of the dock, when the income from it will be enjoyed by the Port Commissioners ? From the aspect of affairs it also appears that a heavy blow will be dealt to the system of Self-Government. When both the people of the town and the suburbs are protesting against the proposed amalgamation, Government should not carry the proposal into effect.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

111. The same paper heartily thanks Sir Charles Aitchison for appointing a native Judge in the Punjab Chief Court. Pundit Ramnarain who has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court is a very able man. The writer believes that he will discharge his duties with credit.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

112. The same paper says that owing to good fortune the people of Lord Reay and his system of selecting members for his Council. Bombay have obtained Lord Reay as their Governor. Lord Reay promised to take as far as it was in his power, representatives of different sections in the Presidency into his Council. He is fulfilling that promise. He has appointed some educated natives belonging to the middle classes as members of his Council. The writer complains that in Bengal persons are not appointed members of Council on that good system.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

113. The same paper says that it will be well if the time allowed for making objections to the rules framed under the Tenancy Act is extended.

The rules under the Tenancy Act.

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114. The same paper says that formerly the English Government would prevent Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's coming to India, owing to the apprehension that the Sikhs would rebel upon his arrival in this country. But upon seeing the conduct of the Maharajah towards the Sikhs who went to see him in England, it has probably become free from that apprehension, and has permitted the Maharajah to come to India.

115. The same paper, referring to the reflections upon the management of the Tipperah State in the Administration Report for Bengal, says that the friends of the State should warn the Maharajah in time. The example of Baroda is before every one.

116. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 14th September, points out that while paragraph 3 of section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act lays down that "in the case of tangible immoveable property of a value less than one hundred rupees, such transfer may be made either by a registered instrument or by delivery of the property," paragraph 6 of section 18 of the Registration Act makes registration in the case of the sale or transfer of such property of a value less than one hundred rupees optional. Two such conflicting laws only serve to increase the number of disputes. One of these rules should be cast out. The writer recommends that the above provision of the Transfer of Property Act should be omitted.

117. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the condition of 27 villages in the Sonamukhi thana in Bankoorah has become extremely wretched.

The wretched condition of the Sona-mukhi thana in Bankoorah. The united area of these villages is about 16 square miles. These villages have Damudah on the north and its branch the Bodai on the south. Four or five years ago the Damudah formed some *khals* by forcing its water into different parts of the area. When the river is in flood, these *khals* overflow their banks, and inundate the whole of the 16 square miles comprised in the villages. Besides this there has been this year heavy rainfall. The sugarcane and *aus* crops in the villages have been almost wholly destroyed by inundation. A portion of the *amun* crops also has been destroyed in the same manner. This year Government is saving the lives of the people by free distribution of rice and tuccavi advances. There is no probability of the people being able to live by cultivation after the month of Ashin. There is no hope of the removal of the distress of the people unless an embankment is constructed along the southern banks of the Damudah. The writer hopes that the Magistrate (Mr. Tayler), who has done and is doing much to put an end to the distress of the people, will attend to the matter.

118. The same paper says that Lord Reay is earning fame by many good acts. He has recently said before the Commission to enquire about the forest laws

that he is very friendly to the native cultivators. The remark made by him to the effect that changes in the law relating to land should be very cautiously made proves his clear-sightedness. Even by slight but ill-advised changes in the laws relating to land an agricultural country like India may be greatly injured. The writer hopes that other Governors will follow the example of Lord Reay.

119. The same paper is very glad that Colonel Gordon's appeal has been dismissed by the High Court. The disorder in the management of the railways will now probably cease. Even the slightest faults of railway officers should not

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be winked at. Instances of the committing of faults by railway officers in many places are now being heard of. It is said that Colonel Gordon has suffered in this manner by believing in one of his subordinates.

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120. The same paper says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has given proof of great liberality by recommending that one or two respectable natives should be taken into the India Council. As the

Government of India is deriving benefit from the presence of native members in the Legislative Council, the Home Government will derive benefit from the presence of native members in the India Council.

SOM PRAKASH.

121. The same paper says that it is rumoured that Lord Salisbury has supported the condemnation of Lord Randolph Churchill by the *Standard*. Every gentleman must be displeased at the worthless and malicious acts of Lord Randolph Churchill. His malice becomes very strong at the time of speaking. Lord Churchill is praised for his sincerity, ability and energy. Had he possessed humility along with those qualities, his fame would have been great. Men holding high offices should possess humility.

SOM PRAKASH.

122. The same paper says that to the supreme influence of some high officers of the Education Department in the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has led men to entertain doubts about its im-

partiality. It is said that the members of the Syndicate are trying to satisfy their greed of money by selecting their own books as text-books. The writer does not know how far they will succeed in that attempt. Babu Nilmoney Mookerjea's course has monopolised the patronage of the Syndicate. Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna will introduce his own Sanskrit course as a text-book. But whoever may be the person whose book will be selected, what the writer wants is that he should remember that the students are tired of reading stories of lions and tigers. The writer asks, cannot the Sanskrit pieces to be read by the students be only fixed by the Syndicate like the English pieces. If that is done the Syndicate will not have to encourage worthless books for the sake of their authors. Babu Nilmoney Mookerjea and Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna should overcome their love of money, and leave the printing of the selected pieces to the public.

SOM PRAKASH.

123. The same paper says that it seems certain that famine and epidemics will be the results of the recent floods. There is no hope when Sir Rivers Thompson, who has never sympathised with

The recent floods and Sir Rivers Thompson. the sufferings of the people, is coming to join his office at this time. The people of Bengal will have perhaps to give up all hopes of life if Sir Rivers Thompson joins his office at this time. The writer will be glad to learn that along with the improvement of his physical health affection for the people under him has been awakened in Sir Rivers Thompson's heart. They will be very glad if Sir Rivers does not return to Bengal. The people of many places have become homeless and completely destitute owing to the recent floods. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should now inspect every place with his own eyes and devise means for the removal of the sufferings of the people. It will not be well for the people unless an able, energetic and friendly official like Mr. Bernard assumes the administration of the province. They will be exceedingly glad if Sir Rivers Thompson is removed and Mr. Bernard is appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Rivers Thompson assumed the administration of Bengal at a very auspicious moment; under him it has suffered from famine, earthquake, excessive rainfall, and at last from floods.

124. The same paper says that good management cannot be expected from Colonel Gordon, the present Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Considerable disorder is now being every day found

Mismanagement in the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

in the southern section of that railway. Punctuality is not at all observed by the officers of the railway. The arrival of the train 20 or 30 minutes after the proper time is now almost an every-day occurrence. The passengers have to suffer much inconvenience from this irregularity in the starting of trains. Owing to this many monthly passengers have determined to put up in Calcutta. The railway will suffer great loss from this. People hoped that trains would reach stations at proper time under the management of an Englishman. But everybody is now saying that disorder like that seen at present was never witnessed under the management of Baboo Ramgoti Mookerjea. The number of carriages in trains is so insufficient that respectable passengers have almost always to go in brake-vans. Separate carriages are not furnished for native females. Baboo Ramgoti Mookerjea knew how to make proper arrangements for the convenience of native females. The passengers have to suffer great inconvenience owing to want of arrangements for the supply of drinking water. The man who supplied water in the southern section of the railway has been removed by Colonel Gordon to the eastern section. The passengers coming from the Changripotta station have to suffer an injustice. Though Changripotta is not 13 miles distant from Sealdah, the distance has been fixed at that figure. Though it has been taken for granted that the stations Mullickpore and Changripotta are equally distant from Sealdah, yet a higher fare is charged from persons travelling to Changripotta from the Diamond Harbour station, on the ground of its being one mile more distant from that station than Mullickpore. Though tickets for half the fare is granted to European and Eurasian schoolboys in some portions of the railway, no such favour is shown to poorer native boys.

125. The same paper says that everybody should warn Lady Dufferin

Lady Dufferin's project and mission- against mistakes in the carrying out of her noble project. It should be pointed out to her

that the education of native females is in such a backward state only owing to missionary connection with it. If missionary connection is kept with the medical education of native females, her object will not be gained. However noble her intention may be, it will become narrow and will be looked upon with a suspicious eye by natives if missionaries are allowed to have any connection with it. The people of India are very jealous about the protection of their religion from interference. The disastrous Sepoy mutiny took place because the Sepoys feared that they would lose their caste. From this the result of missionary connection can easily be foreseen. The writer hopes that Lady Dufferin will act very cautiously. In any scheme for the benefit of natives respectable natives should be consulted.

126. The *Samvad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 14th September, says

The Magistrate of Howrah.

that the Magistrate of Howrah does not come to court before twelve o'clock and goes away

just at three. He gets a fat pay, but works only for three hours. His decisions are not satisfactory. When at court people are afraid of him. He carries his stick wherever he goes. He strikes with his stick whomsoever he pleases. Respectable men are not respectfully treated by the Magistrate. Howrah is almost a part of Calcutta. It is strange that such things should happen at Howrah.

127. The *Surabhi*, of the 15th September, referring to the rumour that

Sir Rivers Thompson.

Sir Rivers Thompson will not, as was rumoured before, resign his office, but will soon join it,

SOM PRakash,
Sept. 14th, 1885.

SOM PRakash.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Sept. 14th, 1885.

SURABHI,
Sept. 15th, 1885.

asks, how long will Bengal have to suffer the oppression of Sir Rivers Thompson ?

SURABHI,
Sept. 15th, 1885.

128. The same paper says that, inasmuch as the English community will not be at all injured by the removal of prostitutes from the vicinity of the schools and colleges in College Street, it hopes that Sir Rivers Thompson will grant the prayer of the members of the Band of Hope for such removal.

Removal of prostitutes from near schools and colleges.

SURABHI.

Rivers Thompson will grant the prayer of the members of the Band of Hope for such removal.

129. The same paper says that last year many died and many were reduced to skeletons in Burdwan and Beer-bhoom owing to starvation. There is again probability of scarcity this year in Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, and Purneah. In these districts the crops have been greatly injured, either by excessive rainfall or by floods. The Bengal Government should make efforts from this time to prevent distress in those places.

Probability of distress owing to the recent floods.

SURABHI.

130. The same paper says that India will not be benefited by the appointment of a single native as member of the India Council. A single native member will be able to do nothing among 14 Anglo-Indian members. Unless only two or three members of the Council are selected from Anglo-Indians and the rest from natives, India will not be benefited.

SURABHI.

131. The same paper says that the diminution in the number of crimes, such as theft and robbery, under British rule is counterbalanced by the oppressions committed by the English themselves. It has become necessary to put an end to this oppression by Englishmen. It should be at first tried to put an end to these oppressions without bloodshed. This object cannot be attained by any efforts in India, for the person to whom Indians will appeal is their chief enemy. Efforts should be made to obtain the admission of some friends of India into Parliament at the coming election.

132. The same paper, after referring to the distress at present caused to the people of Bengal by the recent floods and the sufferings that are likely to arise from

Floods in Bengal.

the same cause in the near future, proceeds to observe as follows :—What is Government doing in this hour of distress ? It does not seem to be making any particular arrangements. “The sins of the ruler bring destruction upon the State” is a saying the truth of which is believed by everybody in this country. In Bengal the Ilbert Bill, famine, earthquake, and floods have successively wrought wholesale havoc. Why Providence should thus single out Bengal from among all the provinces of India to incur His displeasure, is what the people cannot understand, and they therefore naturally come to think of the saying that “the sins of the ruler bring destruction upon the State.” The idea may be laughed at, but the people believe that these visitations are due to the sins of Sir Rivers Thompson, and they cannot be convinced that there is no necessary connection between Sir Rivers and these calamities. In any other country except Bengal, the existence of such an erroneous impression in the public mind would have led to revolutionary measures, but even here though there does not exist any such possibility, the matter is not one which can be treated with contempt. There is not indeed any necessary connection between Sir Rivers and the visitations in question, but what is Government doing to remove the erroneous impression referred to which exists in the minds of the people ? The country is going to ruin, whilst the ruler lies incapable and bed-ridden in Ceylon, though enjoying his pay, and his *locum tenens* is enjoying the cool breeze of the Darjeeling hills. The Viceroy again is

busy with Russian affairs, so that complete anarchy now prevails in the country. People read of anarchy prevailing under Mahomedan rulers in histories written by Englishmen, but where will a comparison be found for the anarchy which now prevails in Bengal?

133. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 15th September, says that the

Relief operations in the flooded districts.

Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates of districts are trying to inspect the condition of the people suffering from the effects of the recent

floods, and to relieve the distressed. But they have not the power of giving adequate relief. The Government and the nation should no longer remain indifferent. The writer asks the zemindars to put off the realisation of rent for a short time. Government too should put a stop to the realisation of revenue. Otherwise the zemindars will be ruined, and the tenants put to difficulty. If Sir Rivers Thompson does not take any steps in this matter, the leaders of the native and European communities should request him to bestir himself.

134. The *Dainik*, of the 16th September, says that the floods have

The recent floods and the Tenancy Act.

caused great distress in Bengal. Not only raiyats, but even zemindars are in difficulty. Government has made no attempt to relieve

them. The writer requests Government to do one thing. The zemindars and the raiyats have both to prepare themselves for the introduction of the new Tenancy Act in November. The writer says that both zemindars and raiyats are now in great distress. They cannot prepare themselves for the introduction of an Act which they have not yet been able to master. The Government will therefore do well to defer the introduction of the Act for some time. For sudden introduction of the measure will create difficulties and confusion. The writer requests the Lieutenant-Governor to reconsider the question of the introduction of the Act.

135. The same paper says that the Resolution of the Government

The Resolution of the Government of India on the Calcutta Municipality.

of India supporting the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of the appointment of the Enquiry Commission under section 28 of the

Bengal Municipal Act shows the Viceroy's regard for the Self-Government scheme. The Viceroy has expressed his regret that the Bengal Government has been blamed for its interference in the working of the Calcutta Municipality, as an enemy to Self-Government. His Excellency has tried to explain, that even in England the local authorities have power of interference conferred on them by the sanitary laws of the country. His Excellency has not failed to find fault with the Commissioners. They have reduced the house-rates, have neglected to fill up tanks and wells, have not tried their best, though they had funds enough for the purpose, to keep off preventable diseases. His Excellency has asked the Lieutenant-Governor as to what steps His Honor has taken for the amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta. This plainly shows that the attempts of the rate-payers of Calcutta to prevent the amalgamation will be all in vain, because not only the Lieutenant-Governor is opposed to the system of Self-Government but that the Viceroy supports His Honor.

136. The *Samvad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 18th September, says that

The Resolution of the Government of India on the Calcutta Municipality.

the Government of India has ordered that the papers in connection with the Enquiry Commission, appointed under section 28, should be

submitted before the Secretary of State for India and before the Army Sanitary Commission. The Commissioners will be ruined this time. Whatever the Government of Bengal may say, the Commissioners are doing their work creditably. The Government of India may support the Government of Bengal, but every one must admit that the ruler of Bengal has out of spite made mountain of a mole-hill. He was anxious for increasing taxation and oppressing the people. The Commissioners knew fully well that

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Sept. 15th, 1885

DAINIK
Sept. 16th, 1885.

DAINIK.

SAMVAD. PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Sept. 18th, 1885.

if they had agreed to increase the taxes they could easily have made greater improvements.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Sept. 18th, 1885.

137. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 18th September, says that Sir Rivers Thompson tried his best to discredit the Calcutta Municipality, but he was himself discredited at every step. His Honor submitted the papers relating to this matter to the Viceroy, and the Viceroy has sent them with his own remarks to the Secretary of State for India. The writer has been surprised to read these remarks. No one expected that a document which purports to destroy Self-Government, and which shows the narrow-mindedness of civilian rule would be issued in the name of Lord Dufferin. Mr. Mackenzie, the Secretary in the Home Department, and Sir Rivers Thompson the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are great friends. It may be that Mr. Mackenzie has tried to save Sir Rivers from a false position by writing this resolution. Perhaps Lord Dufferin has not read the document carefully, or perhaps he has been induced by the civilians under him to support their narrow-minded policy. The resolution shows that danger is impending in no distant future over the rate-payers of Calcutta.

The resolution of the Government of India on the Municipality of Calcutta.

SAMVAD BHAKTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1885.

138. The *Samvad Bhakta* mourns the death of Dinabundhu Mohendra Bahadur, late Jubraj of Dhenkanal. The *Utkal Dipiká* and the *Sebaka* also have

done the same.

UTKAL DIPÍKA,
Sept. 5th, 1885.

139. The *Utkal Dipiká* points out that the investigation conducted by the Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, in connection with the high-handed proceedings of Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district of Cuttack, was faulty in several respects. It therefore advises the above officer to correct the errors that mark his investigation.

140. The *Sebaka* points out the need of an Association in Cuttack which, in its opinion, will further the literary and social interests of the people of that town. A proposed Association for Cuttack.

It proposes the formation of a Catholic Association, through which the members of every community can try to mix with one another in the best way possible.

UTKAL DARPAÑ,
Sept. 8th, 1885.

141. The *Utkal Darpan* advises Government to adopt the following measures with a view to increase the efficiency of their native regiments.

" Some remedies are therefore required, and we suggest the following measures :—Government should place more faith in their native regiments, for faith, like love, is reciprocal. If one does not believe another, one cannot expect another to believe him. In such cases a gulf always exists between the parties. Then to show that the Government trust their sepoys in the same degree as they trust the European soldiers, they should place a number of regiments entirely under native officers, appoint competent subadars and havaldars to lieutenantships and colonelships, take the same amount of care for the native sepoy as is taken of the European soldiers, pay them the same amount of batta when in service as is allowed to their European comrades, allow them free rations to enable them to bear the fatigues of a campaign ungrudgingly, and so raise their pay as to enable them to live comfortably. In short, if the sepoy's position be not bettered and higher prospects (of course practically) be not held out to them, desirable recruits can never be had."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

The 19th September 1885.